

# MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

*Saturday, 4th August 1962.*

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Three of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA, B.A., B.L.) in the Chair.

## STATEMENT BY HON'BLE MINISTER FOR REVENUE

*re: Scarcity condition in the State and relief measures taken by the Government.*

MR. SPEAKER.—Is the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue making any Statement?

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—(Minister for Revenue).—Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER.—Sir; During the past few days, some of the Honourable Members of this House have expressed a desire to discuss the situation arising out of the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in some of the Districts in the State. In accordance with the desire of the Honourable Members, I am placing before the House whatever information is readily available about the present situation in the affected districts and the relief measures which we have already undertaken and which we propose to undertake to meet the situation.

The Honourable Members will remember that during the monsoon, last year, *i.e.*, July-August, 1961, the State faced the problem of unprecedented rainfall in certain areas and consequent floods in many rivers resulting in serious damage to lands, houses and crops. They will also remember that at the same time we had to face the problem of scarcity in some other areas of the State. This year we have fortunately been spared the fury of Nature so far as the heavy rains and floods are concerned. But the problem

of scarcity still continues. During the past few months, conditions akin to scarcity or near scarcity conditions have appeared in the areas which lie in the dry belt of the State, *viz.*, parts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts in Belgaum Division, Raichur and Gulbarga Districts in Gulbarga Division, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary Districts in Bangalore Division, and some other small pockets of the State.

Scarcity was declared in 139 villages of Badami Taluk, *Bijapur District*, during 1960-61 and the existence of scarcity in these villages continues. (Except for some villages in Lokapur Pocket of Mudhol in Bijapur District, scarcity as such has not been declared anywhere in the State during this year.) Some Taluks in Dharwar District have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Adequate number of relief works have been taken up through the agencies of the Taluk Development Boards and the P.W.D. in the affected areas so as to provide employment in the agricultural classes.

*In Belgaum District.*—Conditions in Ramdurg Taluk were not satisfactory. In some of the taluks in Bijapur District, there was clamour for relief works as the people were affected by conditions akin to scarcity. A large number of relief works have been taken up in the affected areas. Recently, Government have sanctioned 14 tank works as a measure of relief in Bijapur District.

(MR. SPEAKER)

*In Gulbarga District.*—As there have been some rains during the past few weeks, the kharif sowing is still in progress. In Raichur District also, sowing operations are still in progress.

On the 29th and 30th July 1962, I toured in the taluks of Tumkur, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Challakere, Sira, Molakalmuru, Chitradurga, Jagalur and Hiriyur in the districts of Tumkur and Chitradurga, along with the Deputy Minister for Co-operation, M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the concerned taluks and studied the seasonal conditions on the way. I met the Presidents and Members of the Taluk Development Boards, local Officers in charge of the taluks and discussed with them the seasonal conditions and also the relief measures to be adopted. In the course of my tour, I observed that sowing has not been done in parts of Koratagere, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Sira, Challakere, Molakalmuru, Chitradurga and Hiriyur Taluks. In some parts of these taluks, though sowing has been done, crops have not come up for want of rain. If there are no rains during the next 8 to 10 days, even the crops sown might fail. Though some people represented to me that cattle have died in some villages of these taluks for want of fodder, there does not seem to be any reliable proof of cattle having actually died for want of fodder and water. The adverse seasonal conditions might have, no doubt, contributed to the deteriorating health of the cattle. Relief works have been undertaken in the affected parts of Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Bellary District.

*In Kolar District.*—During the last fortnight, rainfall has not been appreciable and consequently in some parts of this district sowing is held up. In Sidlaghatta taluk, only 30 per cent of the land under ragi is sown. In Kolar town, some difficulty is being experienced for want of water, but this difficulty is minimised by supplying water through tankers. At present, there is no scarcity of food, fodder and drinking water in Kolar district. In

view of the recent rains, the conditions in almost all the taluks of Bellary district except Bellary taluk, are reported to be fair at the present moment. Rains are urgently required in Bellary taluk for the standing crops which are still tender. Labourers are finding employment in agricultural operations, canal works, etc. In some taluks of Bellary district, sowing operations are still in progress.

Statements showing the rainfall in all the affected districts during the last 6 months and the amounts allotted under "64 Famine Relief" as well as Takavi and Land Improvement, etc., are appended.

One of the accepted forms of relief to the agriculturists in the scarcity-affected areas is the grant of *Takavi and Land Improvement Loans*. The Budget provisions for the current year on account of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans were distributed among the 4 Divisions upto 1/3rd of the total provision, as the full year's budget had not yet been passed. Accordingly, the Divisional Commissioners have distributed the allotments placed at their disposal among the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in their Divisions for expenditure upto 1/3rd of the total provision. In view of the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts and the urgent need to grant Takavi Loans to the needy ryots, additional allotments have also been sanctioned to Belgaum Division in excess of the 1/3rd of the provision as a special case. (The allotments to Belgaum Division include the additional allotment also.) Now that the Budget has been approved, the balance of allotment will also be utilised.

As regards the *food position* in the State, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, rice and imported wheat supplied by the Government of India are the only foodgrains that are now distributed through the Fair Price Depots in the State at the fair prices fixed by Government. There are at present 1,258 Fair Price Depots

(comprising both Co-operative Societies and Private dealers) functioning in several parts of the State. The Government of India have agreed to continue the supply of rice till the end of December 1962 at the rate of 1,500 tons per month. This quota is being distributed equitably among the several areas of the State, keeping in view all the relevant factors such as seasonal conditions, crop prospects, open market prices, etc. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts are representing that the present allotment of rice is inadequate and they are urging for larger allotments. The question of obtaining additional quotas has been taken up with the Government of India and if they are able to comply with our request we could enhance the allotments that are now being made to several areas.

The Government of India have given a quota of 10,160 tons of imported wheat per month. The present quota of wheat is quite adequate. Statements showing the allocation of rice and wheat among the districts for the current month (August 1962) are enclosed herein.

The Chief Minister convened a meeting of the Ministers, Secretaries to Government and Heads of the concerned Departments on 1-8-1962, to consider the relief measures to be undertaken in the scarcity affected areas, to formulate a co-ordinated plan and to find out ways and means of implementing these measures. After examining the present situation, it is proposed to implement the following measures :—

(i) An additional allotment of Rs. 7,00,000 is required for paying the 2nd and 3rd instalments in respect of *well works* which are sanctioned and started during the previous years, both under the *normal scheme* and under the *liberalised scheme*. This amount will be released from the reserve held by Government and it will be ensured that the amounts are paid immediately in all the cases in which adequate work has been done.

(ii) Under the *liberalised scheme* for *sinking* of Irrigation Wells which was

taken up in 1960, a target of 15,000 wells had been fixed earlier. This scheme was very popular and as many as 16,700 wells have been taken up for exceeding the target. In view of the conditions of scarcity prevailing in several parts of the State and in view of the popularity of the liberalised scheme, it is proposed to revive the scheme and undertake a special programme for sinking of 5,000 wells, only in the areas which are liable to scarcity.

(iii) It is proposed to draw up an additional programme for new irrigation works (Minor Irrigation tank works) in the scarcity-affected areas and to give high priority to the construction and desilting of tanks and construction of *gokatties* wherever necessary. Taking up of soil conservation works like contour bunding and afforestation, permitting the villagers to cut and remove leaves from the trees in the Forest Area for cattle feed, deepening of drinking water wells, etc., are also some of the measures proposed to be taken in all the affected areas.

Government are fully alive to the situation that is obtaining in the scarcity-affected areas. They are not trying either to minimise the scale of distress or to exaggerate the efficacy of the measures taken to combat it.

Any information which the Hon'ble Members may furnish in this regard and any suggestions which they may make would be welcomed by Government. I shall also take an early opportunity of touring all the affected areas which I have not been able to visit recently.

Lastly, I may assure the House and through the House, the people in all the affected areas, that Government will not hesitate to take all requisite measures for the relief of distress. We are keeping a close watch on the situation and every effort will be made and all possible measures taken to alleviate the hardship caused to the people in all the affected areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—  
ಸ್ಕೈರ್ಟ್ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನ  
ವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮೋಟೋರ್  
ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆನು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ)

ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸ್ಪೆಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಯಾವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ವಿಷಯ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತಿ ಪಟೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ವಿಷಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ತಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಈಗ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದೋ ಬೇಡವೋ ? ಈಗರಾದರೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಆರೋಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. I suggest that instead of several members getting up and mentioning the villages, they may kindly write down the names of villages and pass it on to me. I will pass it on to the Hon'ble Minister.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಐದ ಸಾವಿರ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಬಾವಿಗಳು.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have no objection. But the hon. Member is taking away the time allotted for other business. It would be embarrassing afterwards.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA (Hebbur).—What are the places in Tumkur District that have been declared as scarcity area and on what basis Government have come to the conclusion that they are scarcity areas ?

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—When I toured Tumkur district the first person I met was Sri K. Lakkappa.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—You said Rs. 7 lakhs are necessary to meet the cost of the scheme. May I know whether that amount has been released ?

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—To complete the liberalised scheme it requires Rs. 7 lakhs for which we are prepared. In addition 48 new schemes have been sanctioned in the budget. In addition to this, because of the scarcity conditions, the Government intends to take 5,000 wells at a cost of 1½ crores.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ (ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು).—ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು

ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೂ ಜವಾಬುಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಷಯ ಬೇರೆ.

Sri P. VENKATAGIRIAPPA (Kolar).—The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that 14 lakhs have been allotted to Bijapur. What is the arrangement done in Kolar to relieve the unemployment problem of agricultural labourers ?

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—I did not say 14 lakhs. I said 14 tanks have been sanctioned.

Sri P. VENKATAGIRIAPPA.—How many tanks have been sanctioned in Kolar ?

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—The construction of tanks has been taken up by the P. W. D. in Kolar. In Bijapur it has not been done.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕೋಲಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಗಳಿವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಪೆಂಡಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಪೆಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. I have laid it on the table of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಸೈರಿಸಿಟಿ ವರಿಯಾ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಾವೇ ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡು ಸೈರಿಸಿಟಿ ವರಿಯಾ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ದವನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಟೂರ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಟೂರ್ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಂದ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಫೈನಲ್ ಸ್ಪೆಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರ್ಮನಂಟ್ ಮೆಜಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟೋನರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಸೋಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಬರಗಾಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಟೆಂಪೊರರಿ ರಿಲೀಫ್‌ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಪರ್ಮನಂಟ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್‌ಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

## MYSORE STATE TO KARNATAKA STATE

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ (ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ).—ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಏರಿಯಾ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳೂ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಜನಗೂಡು, ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳೂ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ (ಬೀಗರೆ).—ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಂಜನಗೂಡು, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಳದ ಫಸಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಏರಿಯಾದೊಳಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ (ಯಶವಂತಪುರ).—ಈ ಕೆಲವು ಬಯಲು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬರಗಾಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಲಿಬರಲ್‌ಜ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅದರಿಂದ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ತಡ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರ್ಮಾನೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಮಾಡಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಪರ್ಮಾನೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಬರಲ್‌ಜ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಮಂಗಳೂರು).—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬರಗಾಲದ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತುಂಬಾ ಮನವಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈಗ ಕೇವಲ 23 ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವೆ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 80 ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದುವು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರಗಾಲದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ಸಂಭವವುಂಟೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮೂವ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಅದು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ ಫೀರಿಯಡ್‌ನೊಳಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಡಿಪೋಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the debate will continue.

From the lists sent to me I find that there are a very large number of members who want to speak. Is the

House agreeable to have a continuous session without any break for Tea? Such of the members who are desirous to have tea can go out and have it so that some more members could be given a chance to speak. Now Sri Gopala Gowda will kindly conclude within another five minutes. I am giving 10 minutes each to other members.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA (Honnali).—I was not present on the day when the discussion took place.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But that does not give you the right to raise the same thing. I am not going to accept.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—The same matter...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then, kindly . . .

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—I may be permitted to say a few words.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If The hon-Members raising a point of order that is ruled out, he cannot. If it is a new one, he has got the right to proceed.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—I will take another opportunity afterwards.

## NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

*Re: changing the present name of Mysore State into Karnataka State.*

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೀರ್ಘವಾದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಾದಯ್ಯಗೌಡರು ಒಂದು ಭಯ ಅಥವಾ ಶಂಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಆರೋಪ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ನಭಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಜನಾಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಬೇಕು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಸಿ. ಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೈಸೂರಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜನರು ಒಂದು ಮನವಿ ಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಭಯ ವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಂಜಸ ವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಭಯವನ್ನು ಈಗ